



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Tuesday
3 March 1992

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3 March 1992

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Further on OAU Ministers' Ordinary Session

Secretary General on Problem Solving

EA2902143092 Addis Ababa ENA in English
1734 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Feb (ENA)—Salim Ahmed Salim, secretary-general of the OAU, said today that Africa needs a mechanism entrusted with the responsibility to respond swiftly and effectively to conflicts in the continent. Speaking at a press briefing held at Africa Hall this morning at the closing ceremony of the 55th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU, the secretary-general pointed out that a team from the OAU will make a consultation in the immediate future with resident representatives of member states and international and non-governmental organizations on the setting up of a mechanism which deals with conflicts. He said that the next 56th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU is expected to recommend a proposal to the secretary-general on the establishment of a mechanism for approval by the 28th ordinary session of the assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU.

Referring to the democratization process in Africa, Mr. Salim said that the OAU was called upon to observe and monitor election processes in Cape Verde, Benin, Comoros and Zambia. The secretary-general stated that the areas of responsibility of the organization has increased and that is why it is necessary for the OAU to be reorganized to cope with the new wave of democratic changes in Africa.

He elaborated that the OAU has been encouraged by certain developments taking place in South Africa, but the organization will provide the necessary support to the democratic liberation movements till the setting up of a non-racial democratic government in South Africa [sentence as received].

Regarding the Somali conflict, Mr. Salim said that a joint commission composed of the U.N, the OAU, the Arab League and the OIC [Organization of the Islamic Conference] will leave for Mogadishu tomorrow to discuss with the leaders of the belligerent factions ways and means of finding a solution to the problem.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hasan Diria, foreign minister of Tanzania said that Africa has to adopt a mechanism to solve its own problems, at a press conference he gave at Africa Hall this morning. He pointed out that Tanzania is planning to practice and apply a multiparty system.

Ministers Finish Session

EA2802205292 Addis Ababa ENA in English
1724 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Feb (ENA)—The 55th session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU wound up unusually ahead of time, at noon today, by passing a number of resolutions on administrative, budgetary, and financial matters.

The five-day session of the Council also deliberated on political crisis in South Africa and Somalia, refugee problems in Africa, reorganisation of the general secretariat, as well as on issues of human rights of the African people and the question of the Palestinian people.

Condemning the increasing violations of the UN oil embargo and the relaxation of economic pressures against South Africa, the Council in its resolution called on the international community and those countries which have unilaterally relaxed the economic sanctions to use their leverage on the regime to accelerate the process of constitutional change as well as maintain the remaining sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

The Council also expressed grave concern over the continued arrests, incarceration of political activities and political trials of opponents of apartheid, as well as the murderous activities of the squads of the Pretoria regime and the orchestrated wave of violence sweeping through South Africa, which poses a threat to the creation of a climate conducive to genuine negotiations.

The Council further called on the international community and the OAU member states, to extend increased assistance to the national liberation movements to consolidate their position in South Africa until the establishment of a democratic, non-racial, and united South Africa.

In reference to the grim situation in Somalia the Council urged the parties to the conflict to end hostilities and engage in a process of negotiations aimed at finding lasting solution to the crisis in accordance with the UN resolution.

The resolution also urged member states and the secretary-general of the OAU as well as the international organisations to work individually and collectively to (?effect) the prevention and peaceful settlement of all conflicts in the continent, and the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance, and the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their habitual places of residence.

The resolution called upon members states and the international community to exert maximum efforts in dealing with the root causes of the problem of 5,000,000 African refugees and to give an urgent attention to the plight of poor and destitute people in the region.

In reorganising the general secretariat, the Council, approved the budget and 15.5 percent increase in the basic salary of staff in the general service for two years and 7.75 percent initial increase for the staff in the professional category for three years, as well as 5.5 percent for the professional category effective from June this year.

Referring to the increasing amount of contributions by member states, the resolution appealed to the member states to settle their arrears so as to help the organisation in executing its programme successfully.

Addressing the issue of the question of the Palestinian people, the Council strongly condemned the continuous inhuman acts being perpetrated by Israel against the people of Palestine and Israel's policy of resettling migrant Jews in occupied territories. The Council also called on the international community to provide an urgent international protection for the Palestinian people.

Welcoming the efforts being exerted by the United States for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East, the Council also expressed support to the people of Palestine, saying that peace can never be achieved unless the Palestinian people are able to exercise their inalienable rights, including the right to return to their homeland and to self-determination.

Satisfied With Libyan Stance

LD2902162792 Tripoli JANA in English 1449 GMT 29 Feb 92

[Text] Addis Ababa, al-Nawwar [Feb] 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) reaffirmed its total support for the Great Jamahiriya in countering the new colonial campaign lauding the civilized and objective stance taken by the Great Jamahiriya in dealing with the Pan Am and UTA aircraft incidents.

At the end of its meetings of the 55th session in Addis Ababa, the ministerial council of the OAU expressed satisfaction at the Great Jamahiriya stance towards this issue.

The council stressed the non use of force, the need for the respect of the sovereignty of states and international law in the settlement of the dispute between the Great Jamahiriya on one side and the United States of America and Britain on the other.

Dakar To Host Next Summit

AB0203132292 Dakar Radio Senegal in French 1900 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Text] Senegal has confirmed that she will hold the next OAU summit in Dakar on 1 July. It will be the first time for our country to host the meeting of African heads of state. It is worth noting that our country was not a candidate for hosting the meeting but was chosen at the request of the OAU secretary general and other member states.

Nile Basin Countries Meet

NC2802215092 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1245 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Feb (MENA)—The foreign ministers of the Nile Basin group, better known as (Undogo), concluded their meetings here this morning. Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa said that the group discussed ways of promoting and consolidating cooperation in all fields in coordination with the African economic committee. Musa noted that the discussion also focused on further organizing the group.

Musa pointed out that experts and senior officials from the group will meet in May to work out a comprehensive plan for increasing cooperation. This plan will be submitted to the group's upcoming ministerial meeting, which will be held on the sideline of the African summit in Dakar in June, he added.

The OAU's ministerial council in its final session today named Dakar as the venue for the upcoming African summit. Speaking at the final session, Musa, who chaired the current session, called for mobilizing efforts to promote socioeconomic development in Africa. He stressed the need to restructure the OAU's general secretariat to be able to play an effective role and cope with the new international circumstances. The foreign minister emphasized the need to resolve African disputes, particularly the Somali problem, by peaceful means.

Egyptian, Tunisian Officials Comment

EA0103121392 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Feb 92

[Excerpts] Egypt's Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa and the Tunisian minister of state for foreign affairs [no name as heard] arrived in Asmera yesterday afternoon and stopped at the Asmera International Airport for 45 minutes on their way from Addis Ababa to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. [passage omitted]

The two ministers held talks with Eritrean officials which centered on the relationship between the two [as heard] countries and ways of developing it. Moreover, the two ministers and the two delegations accompanying them toured the capital, Asmera, and visited its main landmarks.

Egypt's Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa, in a statement to our radio, said this visit comes within the framework of consolidating the link between the Egyptian and Eritrean peoples and that an Egyptian mission is now in the capital to study (?this relationship) and to consolidate it further.

In a similar statement, the Tunisian minister of state for foreign affairs said: (?We had been) on the side of the Eritrean people and their just cause. In the immediate future the Eritrean-Tunisian relationship will occupy a distinct position.

Cameroon

New Political Party Formed on Eve of Elections

LD2802230692 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Text] The general elections will be held on Sunday in Cameroon. For the first time since its independence in 1960, the country is about to elect its deputies. The elections are being boycotted by the main opposition parties. Forty-eight hours before the elections, tension has flared up again in the hinterland while the main cities seem rather quiet. Over to Caroline Dumet, special correspondent:

[Dumet] In Douala and Yaounde, traffic is normal. There are rumors that the dead city [campaign] and the leaflets calling for [word indistinct] from today to mark the boycott of the elections have not been followed. But the situation is apparently more tense in the hinterland. Clashes have taken place during this campaign in the north and the west. These two regions are considered centers of opposition. In the north, a few days ago opponents smashed cars belonging to the RDPC [Cameroon People's Democratic Rally], the former single party in power. In the west, the calls for dead cities are adhered to more closely.

The government has in any case sent military reinforcements to all these regions as a precaution against the boycott degenerating. We are now waiting for the lists of the candidates. Two days prior to the elections nothing has been officially published. Caroline Dumet, Douala, RFI [Radio France International].

[Announcer] In the opposition, things are becoming clear. You will undoubtedly recall that Samuel Eboua, who comes from the coastal region, had been put in the minority inside the [National Union for Democracy and Progress [UNDP] by Bello Rouba Maigari, who comes from the north. Today Samuel Eboua created a new party, the Movement for Democracy and Progress or MDP. He explains why to Christophe Boisbouvier:

[Begin recording] [Eboua] I am resigning from the UNDP because the UNDP is no longer meeting the criteria that led to its creation, namely a national party which brings together all the Cameroonians irrespective of their ethnic origin or their religion. Currently, the UNDP looks like a party essentially composed of my compatriots from the northern part of the country.

[Boisbouvier] The new leadership of the UNDP is calling for a participation in the Sunday elections, what is your reaction?

[Eboua] The new UNDP leadership has joined purely and simply the RDPC, namely the party in power. Therefore, I think that this does not respond to the wishes of the majority of the activists of the UNDP who consider that the conditions for a transparent and democratic election are not met. Consequently, I disapprove

of the new leadership which is calling on the activists of the UNDP to take part in the elections on 1 March. [end recording]

Ruling RDPC Wins Parliamentary Elections

AB0303101192 Paris AFP in French 0935 GMT
3 Mar 92

[Text] Yaounde, 3 Mar (AFP)—The Cameroon People's Democratic Movement [RDPC], the former single ruling party, has won the majority of the seats in the legislative elections held in Cameroon on 1 March, it was learned from official sources in Yaounde this morning.

The results for 164 seats, out of a total 180, have been announced: 93 seats went to the RDPC; 49 to the National Union for Democracy and Progress; and 17 to the Union of Cameroonian People, it was learned from the Ministry of Territorial Administration. The last results are expected to be announced later this morning.

The elections were the first multiparty elections in the country in 30 years. Most opposition parties had called for a boycott of the elections because of the electoral code which, according to these parties, favored the ruling party.

Chad

Minister Briefs Diplomats, Others on 'Conspiracy'

AB0203215092 Ndjamenan Radiodiffusion Nationale
Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 2 Mar 92

["Briefing" by Foreign Affairs Minister Mahamat Saleh Ahmat for heads of diplomatic missions and international organizations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Ndjamenan on 2 March—recorded]

[Text] Our briefing with you today concerns the following: The first point concerns the assassination of the lawyer Behidi. This ignoble assassination, carried out, as you know around 0300, was immediately condemned by the government and national opinion. Investigations are underway and we are expecting a quick conclusion.

In this affair, the government was accused without even knowing the conditions in which this assassination was carried out, and people even went to the extent of insinuating that it must have something to do with the cases being defended by the late Behidi, without saying which cases. In this type of situation, one must first ask the following question: Who benefits from this crime? Your Excellencies, we would like you to think about this.

Then, what is more nauseating is the immoral way this affair was being exploited for political ends by some agitators lacking political recognition. Fully recognized associations and clandestine groups joined an antigovernment crusade. This situation causes us to draw your attention to the following: The government promulgated decree No. 15 concerning the creation and operation of

political parties. This law, based on the work of a national preparatory commission and the legitimate concerns of Chadians of all walks of life, is aimed at creating the maximum conditions for operating a party. This means that there is a legal procedure to be followed for the creation of a political party. Thus, several parties have submitted their applications and will soon become officially recognized. It is, therefore, necessary that diplomatic missions and international organizations represented in Chad make a distinction between a political opposition group with a political program and an opposition group that criticizes the government, but which also proposes and knows how to unite its forces and ideas for the common defense of sacred principles such as the sovereignty or unity of Chad. A distinction should be made between such an opposition and the enemies of Chad, who call themselves activists, and who systematically sabotage government actions. These groups hide behind the cover of opposition to gnaw at the very foundation of the Chadian nation. Consequently, and beginning right now, we call upon you to make this distinction in your contacts, approaches, and investigations.

The second point, which is the main purpose of this briefing, deals with the abortive conspiracy of 21 February. Taking advantage of the emotions raised by the tragic death of the lawyer Behidi, small groups of activists, encouraged and supported by some foreign assistance workers, for several days incited and maintained a climate conducive to insurrection in certain wards of the capital. It is this agitation that precipitated the abortive coup d'état of 21 February.

The prime minister, in his last press conference, gave the national and international public all the information on these events.

The third and last point concerns the measures taken by the government to deal with the insecurity in the capital and throughout the national territory. These measures, which were adopted during the last extraordinary cabinet meeting, have come into force. For example, the demilitarization, that is, the re-grouping of all units of the Chadian National Army at determined sites, will become effective within 24 hours. This operation should make possible the combing of the city by the gendarmier forces to fish out the fake soldiers, criminals, and armed attackers.

At the same time, the security of Ndjamená will be strengthened in every district, making possible permanent surveillance in every sector of the capital. Other measures involving both defense and the interior have come to complement the actions already taken. A mobilization and an information drive for the population is also being undertaken to prevent and repress criminal and abhorrent acts in the capital.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, the government is emphatic in assuring you that all the necessary measures have been taken to end in the short term the insecurity

and acts of aggression in order to create the best conditions for the success of its program of action. The government has also taken the necessary steps to make our laws and regulations respected by the citizens and by foreigners resident in Chad. In this action, the contribution of the diplomatic missions and international organizations is indispensable, especially given our fragile and vulnerable country. You are simply being asked to contribute by your words and actions toward the calming of the political and social climate. You are being asked in particular to see to it that the foreign assistance workers and personnel of international organizations do not interfere in the internal affairs of Chad.

The government reserves the right to take appropriate measures against all those who would overstep their role and their rights without reserve.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, during this difficult phase Chad expects from you and from your countries total support so that the historic work undertaken by the president of the Republic, Colonel Idriss Deby, since 1 December 1990 can lead to peace, national harmony, and the unity of Chad.

Prime Minister Elected Head of New UDR Party

*AB0203172492 Paris AFP in French 1629 GMT
2 Mar 92*

[Text] Ndjamená, 2 Mar (AFP)—Chadian Prime Minister Jean Bawoyeu Alingue announced yesterday the creation of a new political party—the Union for Democracy and the Republic (UDR)—of which he has been elected chairman. This was learned today in Ndjamená from sources close to that movement.

According to these sources, Mr. Bawoyeu Alingue was elected unanimously to head this party, which has not yet obtained official recognition. These sources also add that the Chadian prime minister's deputy in the party is Mr. Mahamat Doufa Alifa.

In a press conference on 26 February, the prime minister announced that he was not a member of the ruling Patriotic Salvation Movement (MPS) and that he would shortly create a political movement that would "contribute its share to the political life" in Chad.

Congo

Army General Assembly Presents Recommendations

*AB2802165092 Paris AFP in English 1256 GMT
28 Feb 92*

[Text] Brazzaville, Feb 28 (AFP)—Congo's Army chiefs, weeks after a mutiny, have recommended that the interim government shelve a controversial move to retire several top officers and that it reinstate others "purged for political reasons".

Gathered in a general assembly, the military late on Thursday called for a "transitional period" during which the role of the Armed Forces would be drawn up in statutes and entrance exam practices standardised.

The assembly followed an uprising in January by some troops who called on Prime Minister Andre Milongo to sack the junior defence minister Colonel Michel Gangoua and cancel a recent round of senior military appointments.

Congo's national conference on the transition to multi-party democracy had insisted that eight senior officers be retired prematurely because of "bad management".

The eight included Brigadier-General Norbert Dabira, who was head of the political department of the Army and close to President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Congo's military ruler.

The government was likely to meet the Army's demands "in order to safeguard national unity", informed sources said after the general assembly.

Closing the proceedings, Milongo called on troops to remain "loyal to the people", adding that a reformed Army would be "shed of all tribal, regional and single-party complexes".

He said that "the democratic process is irreversible" in Congo, where the national conference last year stripped General Sassou-Nguesso of most of his presidential powers.

The assembly also called for a central African conference on peace and collective security.

Democracy Defense Front To Boycott Elections

AB2802170092 Paris AFP in English 0331 GMT
28 Feb 92

[Text] Brazzaville, Feb 28 (AFP)—The Congolese Front for the Defense of Democracy, an umbrella group of some 60 political parties, on Thursday said it would boycott an upcoming series of elections. In a communique, the group said its parties had decided against submitting candidates for Congolese elections, which begin March 15 with a constitutional referendum, and will be followed by local and senatorial elections in April. Legislative and presidential elections are to be held later in the year.

The Front for the Defense of Democracy accused the government of Prime Minister Andre Milongo of "electoral shenanigans" and said it would give "further explanations" at a meeting next Tuesday [3 March].

Milongo, head of an interim civilian government, last month survived an attempt by the Army to oust him, in a dispute over a shakeup in the Armed Forces leadership. He was elected as head of a transitional government last

year by a national conference on political reforms which stripped Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of most of his powers.

Gabon

President Lifts Ban on Public Meetings, Marches

AB2902144592 Dakar PANA in English 1142 GMT
28 Feb 92

[Text] Libreville, 28 Feb (AGP-GAB/PANA)—The Gabonese President, Omar Bongo, has lifted the ban on public meetings and protest marches which was imposed last Friday [21 February] following last week's violence in Gabon.

A statement issued in Libreville after a cabinet meeting Thursday said the president took the decision to preserve the country's democratic achievements.

The statement said the president asked the government to act with absolute firmness against any illegal political actions. He also told political leaders that they will be held responsible for any future outbreak of violence in the country.

Violent demonstrations occurred in Libreville on 17 February during which the city's main Mont-Bouet market was burnt down. Other scenes of violence also occurred in Port Gentil, Gabon's business capital.

Zaire

Official Says No Concessions Made on Conference

LD0203235392 Brussels La Une Radio Network
in French 1600 GMT 2 Mar 92

[Text] In Zaire things are moving toward a resumption of the national conference which was suspended on 19 January by Prime Minister Jean Nguza Karl-I-Bond. The president of the conference, Monsignor Monsengwo, confirmed in our 1300 bulletin that President Mobutu had on Saturday promised that a resumption of the national conference was imminent. How is the opposition reacting? We contacted Alexis Thambe, president of the Union of Independent Democrats [UDI], one of the three main political parties in the Sacred Union. Valery Hirsch asked him if the Sacred Union had made any concessions, and especially if it was giving up its demand, through the conference, to name a new prime minister:

[Begin recording] [Thambe] No, the Sacred Union cannot give this up. It would be impossible to give relinquish this. We have always said that the conference would be made up of a certain number of elements, the first of which is a general political debate. This is popularly called the unraveling, and would allow us to suppress the dark areas of our national history. [sentence

heard] After this general political debate the conference will choose a prime minister. The prime minister will then choose a responsible government which would have the job of running the country during the transition.

[Hirsch] Does this mean that the Sacred Union has not made any concessions?

[Thainbe] We think that the delegates already been chosen should actively participate in the conference, because reducing the numbers is seen by the population as a sort of collusion between the Sacred Union and the

authorities. So we have not made any concessions. We are waiting for the conference to resume in the same state it was in when it was suspended by Nguza. [end recording]

Also in Kinshasa Antoine Gizenga, the former deputy prime minister under Patrice Lumumba, has called on President Mobutu to resign. Gizenga declared: I consider myself ready to carry out his duties, and propose that I replace the head of state until the end of the national conference.

Djibouti

French Emissary Concludes Visit, Departs

EA0303112592 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali
1700 GMT 2 Mar 92

[Text] Mr. Paul Dijoud, director of African and Madagascar affairs in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has said that a just solution could be found for the situation in the Republic of Djibouti. The French emissary said this in a press release today. Mr. Paul Dijoud said that since the fighting had been stopped it should not erupt again. He said he believed that all parties would strive for the country's development and for tolerance for the sake of the country's destiny.

Mr. Paul Dijoud added that he had held a farewell meeting with the president of the Republic of Djibouti, who, he said, had once again shown him how his government and he were ready to quickly implement democracy. After ending his two-week visit to the country, the French emissary left the Republic of Djibouti last night.

Ethiopia

President Receives Tanzanian Foreign Minister

EA0103120692 Addis Ababa ENA in English
1649 GMT 29 Feb 92

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, 28 Feb (ENA)—President Meles Zenawi today received and held talks with Mr. Hassan Diria, minister of foreign affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The foreign minister stated that as one of several African countries which have a positive attitude towards the peace and democratic changes taking place in Ethiopia, Tanzania wishes to share experiences. He also personally expressed admiration for the activities under way to ensure the prevalence of peace and democracy in Ethiopia.

President Meles and the Tanzanian foreign minister later exchanged views on issues of mutual interest. [passage omitted]

President Speaks on Adowa Victory Anniversary

EA0203212092 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1812 GMT 1 Mar 92

["Excerpts" of speech by President Meles Zenawi on the 96th anniversary of the Adowa victory; date, place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear Ethiopian people: I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation for getting this chance to convey this short message on the occasion of the 96th anniversary of the Adowa victory in which our gallant fathers and mothers scored a historic victory against the

invading Italian colonizer's force, which is being observed tomorrow in a lofty and new spirit.

As the history books tell us, in 1894 the Italian invasion force dreamt of putting Ethiopia under its control, of putting the people under the yoke of oppression. In order to make its dream reality the invading force launched an offensive against the northern part of our country. But our people, who had no history of capitulating to any invading force, decided to safeguard the freedom of their country and to challenge the invading Italian force. Hence they waged a bitter fight against the invading force at Adowa, and won the battle after a hard struggle. [passage omitted]

Although the Adowa victory was the result of the hard struggle waged by the Ethiopian people, the emperors and their historians nevertheless distorted this victory by the people. But since you cannot distort the people's history or victory forever, the struggle of the people is now seen shining more brightly than ever before. [passage omitted] These ruling classes who all came from the same mold oppressed and ruled the Ethiopian people who fought for the freedom of their country and who also fought the invasion force to safeguard the freedom of the country. However, the Ethiopian people at no time capitulated to those oppressors who differed only in color, and they continued struggling against the chauvinist oppressors. At last they scored victories against their oppressors and reached a stage where they have taken their history into their own hands and can decide their own destiny; in fact, they have even taken into their own hands the charter of the transition period through their hard struggle.

Now that our people have attained the new historical charter of our country, our country is moving along a new path. We have brought the peace which we have lacked for years. The situation is becoming conducive to solving our country's social and political problems peacefully with the participation of our people.

Although the prevailing peace and democracy are the outcome of the charter of the transition period, we still cannot say our country is free from all problems. In fact our country is facing many problems at present. The economy of our country which was devastated during the war has not yet recovered. Problems still can arise while we try to replace the unity formed through force and oppression by the former regime with the real democratic union of the people.

These problems have made the democratic path difficult. But although we have these problems, the charter by which our country is led has enabled the successful transition of our society from dictatorship to a people's elected democratic government. The economic policy which has been established, based on the charter, has enabled us to solve the economic problems in the country by giving us the chance to reconstruct and rehabilitate the country. The charter has also allowed us

to change the unity which was formed by force into a new unity formed by the people's will.

The Ethiopian people previously did not have conflicts among themselves as was seen in the Adowa campaign; the wish of our people was to be liberated from slavery, oppression and poverty. In the past, our leaders struggled for peace, love and cooperation in order to have a country where every one was respected, a country to be proud of. The main reason the charter for the transitional period was drawn up is to enable us to respect people's democratic rights, which were abandoned by the past regime, and to form a strong Ethiopia based on love and cooperation among her people. The charter confirmed this right to alleviate the differences among the people, to put an end to divide and rule, and to strengthen the existing love and cooperation among people. The charter has given guarantees that no one has the right to undermine the other and that there will be no discrimination among people.

It is known that those people who have received the charter's guarantee will not only achieve unity by their own will but also that they will safeguard the unity they achieve.

Although the idea of democracy, which is involved in the charter, is new to our country, no one will doubt that it will be a solution for our problems. The political view of our people and political parties were not strong because the dictators who were in power in the past did not allow the people to exercise their democratic rights. The past regime not only did not allow peace and democratic discussion, but even the existence of political parties was not allowed. For these reasons the political views of our people and political parties need to mature. We should learn to adopt democracy. The democratic rights confirmed by the charter allow freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, the right to elect and to be elected, and in general, the right to support and to reject.

Democracy is not only the right to support and reject; it is also a process of solving differences by peaceful discussion. Democracy is not a way of doing things by creating conditions to ensure that differences between individuals or parties are not raised. Democracy is the culture of solving differences through discussion and in civilized ways.

We, the Ethiopian people and political organizations, should learn this democratic culture properly and should accept the chance of losing or winning the democratic elections, which are new to our country. Democratic culture is free of the outlook which thinks that because one has won an election this party will be in power forever, and that because one has lost one election this party will have no possibility of winning the next election.

As people's views and outlooks change with time, the stand which will be taken in elections can vary depending on people's ability and knowledge. People may vote for one party at one time, and they might reject

that party during the next election. Thus by understanding the people's views properly, political organizations should contribute to strengthening the democratic path along which we have embarked. And in order to achieve the fruits of democracy, they should respect the obligations which are the first steps down the democratic path.

According to the culture of democracy, parties or individuals who lose out when exchanging ideas or airing differences between organizations should try to solve this in democratic ways to achieve what they want; they can even win back what they have lost. However, if they think that they have already lost and they give up and try a route that conflicts with the democratic path, then the outcome may be very dangerous. This kind of step can harm people, and the Ethiopian people should fight against such exercises.

Dear Ethiopian people, there is no doubt of our success in our new peaceful and democratic path, although we have many obstacles as I have mentioned above. We have learned a great deal from the victories we have achieved during the past nine months, although you have suffered many problems with patience. Your admirable ability can bear witness to your patience to tackle easily the problems inherited from the past regime as well as some administrative problems resulting from the structure which is not well organized because our transitional period charter and our transitional government are still young.

On this occasion I want to confirm that the Transitional Government of Ethiopia is ready to move this country, with your help, to a popularly elected government with democratic ways. I also wish to confirm that like our parents, we will step up the struggle of our parents to liberate Ethiopia from foreign intervention and that a study has already been made for social and economic justice.

National Unity Party Outlines Aims, Objectives

*EA0303121092 Addis Ababa ENA in English
1536 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 2 Mar (ENA)—The Ethiopian National Unity Party (ENUP) introduced its aims and objectives to its followers during a meeting held yesterday at the Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority. The main aim of the party is to struggle for the country's unity and territorial integrity by peaceful means. Moreover, the party will struggle to secure the people's right to live and work wherever they want, as well as to write, organise and speak freely.

Speaking on the occasion, Lt-Gen Jagama Kelo, president of the ENUP, pledged to work together with various political organisations and struggle for a free market economy.

Lawka People's Organization Elects Leadership

*EA2902102292 Addis Ababa ENA in English
1401 GMT 26 Feb 92*

[Text] Hosaina, 26 Feb (ENA)—The Lawka People's Democratic Organization (LPDO) was set up here recently following a three-day founding conference attended by 300 representatives of the nationality group.

The meeting elected an eleven-member central committee of the LPDO while appointing three individuals to be in charge of the control committee.

A paper presented at the conference traced the origin of the nationality group to Gondar region, from where it reportedly migrated in the 13th century to settle in the Kerara locality of the former Kembata and Hadiya Awraja province. Like most of the country's nations and nationalities, the Lawka people had been subjected to brutal oppression and exploitation under successive feudal regimes and later during the "dergue" era, according to the paper.

Ato [Mr.] Daniel Doye, the newly elected chairman of LPDO, said that the original language of the nationality group, known as "Kisiza", has become extinct and that the people are now using Hadiyan, Kembatan and Oromo languages. The Lawka people, who currently number 500,000, inhabit many areas in southwestern Ethiopia, according to the chairman.

Uganda

Foreign Ministry Refutes Report on Rwandese Army

*EA2902142592 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1400 GMT 27 Feb 92*

[Excerpts] Uganda has refuted allegations carried out by the BBC in the Focus on Africa program on Wednesday [26 February] that forces of the Rwandese Patriotic Army [RPA] retreated into Uganda after an attack in the northern Rwanda, where they killed a Frenchman and several other people. In a press release issued in Kampala this afternoon, the Ministry of Affairs said the allegation is totally untrue and is yet another calculated attempt to drag Uganda into what is entirely Rwandese problem.

The statement disclosed that, following the BBC report, the permanent secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Nathan Odoi, this morning summoned EC ambassadors and high commissioners and told them that Uganda is prepared to cooperate with all the parties concerned in investigating and establishing the truth in this particular incident. Mr. Odoi appealed to them to assist in facilitating the investigation. [passage omitted].

For a long time now Uganda has made tremendous efforts to prove to the Rwandese authorities and the international community that the RPA and its political wing, the RPF [Rwandese Patriotic Front], are not based

on Ugandan territory. These efforts have included facilitating the foreign envoys accredited to Uganda to visit the Uganda-Rwanda border and observe what is going on in the area. There is even a French observer team, which, since last year, has been deployed in the border areas of both countries to monitor the security situation.

President Museveni on RC Election Benefits

*EA2902152092 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 0700 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has described today's elections as an opportunity which has presented itself to the people of Uganda to choose representatives who will lead the country to national unity and prosperity and to build on the foundation that has been so meticulously laid down by the outgoing RC's [resistance committees].

In an address to the nation broadcast on both radio and Uganda television on the eve of the 1992 resistance committee elections, the president stressed that in exercising their birthright to elect RC representatives, national interests must take precedence over any other consideration. He said the RC system is noted for its ability to stabilize the political process in Uganda. Whereas in the past politics was organized on sectarian lines, such as along political parties that tended to emphasize the differences that divided the people, the president said it is now organized in a national movement that gives way to aspects of national life that unites the people. Even where politicians have attempted to divide the people along sectarian lines and even to prevent them from participating in the RC system, he observed, the people's power has always prevailed. Thus, added, a lot of political dividends have accrued to the nation in the form of concrete efforts towards political stability, national unity and national integration as a result of the RC innovation. Mr. Museveni congratulated the people of Uganda for their positive response to the NRM [National Resistance Movement] philosophy of national unity, development and modernization. He also appealed to them to reject all forms of sectarianism that tend to divide the people and retard development.

On the issue of openness and accountability, which the NRM government has consistently emphasized at all levels of government, the president said in a situation in which power and responsibility are increasingly being decentralized, all officials elected and appointed must be made accountable. In this regard, he declared, the nation expects leaders of the highest integrity, dedication and commitment to the nation.

The resistance committee system of local government was introduced in 1987 and is now an essential agency of popular participation and services' provision in both urban and rural areas of Uganda. The RC statute of 1987 requires every resistance committee to meet regularly and deliberate on a wide range of matters affecting its area of jurisdiction. At such meetings plans of action are laid down and general policies determined.

At the village level, the RC-one meetings involve every adult resident and herein lies the grass-root popular democracy inherent in the RC system. Through RC's, every citizen is provided with an opportunity to participate in policy formulation and decision making in every important matter that affects the management of affairs in his locality. Once policies and decision are made, it becomes the responsibility of the executive committees to implement them through the central or local government bureaucracies.

In the address, President Museveni outlined the functions and responsibilities of RC's, which include formulating and reviewing development plans. They are also expected to maintain security in their areas and to serve as communication channels between the government and the local people. Through the RC system, the people of Uganda have for a change been brought into a national political system in which there is constant interaction between the people on the one hand and their local and national leaders on the other.

Resistance Committee Elections 'Smooth', 'Fair'

*EA0203170992 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 0600 GMT 1 Mar 92*

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Local Government has issued a statement indicating that election reports received from Kampala and up country stations indicate that the elections have been smooth, peaceful, free, and fair. They were generally over by 3 P.M.

The ministry says reports have come from Bushenyi, Nebbi, Arua, Gulu, Apac, Kitgum, Lira, Lugazi, Bombo, Kayunga, Mubende, Entebbe, Mpigi, Nagalama and Ngogwe, Moroto, Rukungiri, Kisoro and Soroti. In Jinja, the turn up was almost 100 percent except the sick. It is reported that the outgoing chairman, Jinja District, RC [Resistance Committee] Five, has been returned by his village while the outgoing chairman of Jinja municipality RC Four has been dropped by his village council and is therefore out of the race. [passage omitted]

Museveni Praises 'Successful' Elections

*EA0203104092 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1900 GMT 1 Mar 92*

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has said the coming out of the people in big numbers to exercise their democratic right of electing their representatives in yesterday's Resistance Council [RC]-One elections should serve as a warning to local opportunists that Ugandans have taken their destiny in their own hands, never to relinquish it again.

In a congratulatory message to Ugandans on the successful election of their RC-One leaders, Mr. Museveni said the coming out of the people in big numbers to exercise their democratic rights of electing their representatives again confirms the determination of Ugandans to find their own path of democracy. It also shows, he said, the confidence which the people have in the National Resistance Movement system of governance. These elections therefore, he went on, should serve as a warning to those people who continue to underrate the intelligence of the people of Uganda.

German Economics Minister Continues Visit

Attends Banquet With de Klerk

MB2902053392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2124 GMT 28 Feb 92

[By Bruce Willan]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 28 SAPA—The first concrete achievements of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa] might well be a transitional government with which the majority of all South Africans will be able to identify, says State President F W de Klerk. Speaking at the 40th anniversary banquet of the SA [South African]-German Chamber of Commerce in Johannesburg on Friday [28 February] night, Mr de Klerk said this transitional government would be structured in such a way so as to ensure effective safeguards against domination and the abuse of power.

Giving praise to the manner in which the German Constitution accommodated "so many different levels of representation and so many different points of view", Mr de Klerk said Codesa was actively engaged in the quest for such a system and urged those political groups not already actively engaged in the negotiations taking place at Codesa to do so. "We need nothing less than the kind of constitutional success achieved in post-war Germany and we are determined to settle for nothing less," he said.

Turning to the economy, Mr de Klerk pointed out the differences between the two economies of Germany and South Africa and indicated that while SA had undergone painful efforts to reduce inflation, it was only recently that the country began to achieve progress. One of the virtues of a market economy, he said, was that they seemed to succeed in harnessing what some perceive as the selfish drives of their participants in order to enhance the good of humanity.

Mr de Klerk indicated that South Africa was about to follow in the footsteps of Germany and other European countries in respect of regional bloc membership. However, Mr de Klerk stressed that however exciting the re-entry of South Africa to the international community was, the country could not escape the harsh reality of the enormous economic task facing the country.

He said that both the unified Germany and South Africa had to rebuild and rehabilitate sizeable sections of their societies that have fallen behind, because of failed ideological policies which had now been discarded. "Both too are being looked to by neighbouring nations to play a central part in uplifting a much wider community to higher levels of development," he said.

For South Africa, Mr de Klerk said, this meant the country had to arrive at a political solution "with deliberate speed". Mr de Klerk pointed out South Africa did not look on problems as problems, but as challenges and

gave the assurance to investors that there would be an ideal investment climate for the vast investment needed by South Africa.

Mr de Klerk stressed that any attempt in turning back the clock to re-introduce policies which had not succeeded, would fail dismally and result in chaos.

Encourages Political Groups

MB2802201392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1939 GMT 28 Feb 92

[Texty] Johannesburg Feb 28 SAPA—Visiting German Economics Minister Jurgen Moelleman on Friday night called on South African [SA] political groups which had opted not to be part of the negotiating process to take part.

Speaking at a banquet celebrating the 40th anniversary of the SA-German Chamber of Commerce, he said South Africa had already lost too much time and could not afford to lose any more.

"South Africa and its friends in the world, now need the success of the Codesa (Convention for a Democratic South Africa) negotiations," he said.

Mr Moelleman stressed the negotiating process had to result in the re-integration of the homelands "as soon as possible"—including Bophuthatswana.

Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope recently declared that he wanted his territory to remain independent, retaining the right to "self determination", and undertook not to sign the Declaration of Intent presented at the start of Codesa.

Mr Moelleman said the country was being offered the important opportunity of giving its society a profile of openness and tolerance and should it not accept "it will end up on the political and economic periphery, on a slope leading to decline".

He said reconciliation and growing together also meant economic sharing, but pointed to the experience of his own country following unification of East and West that those in society who were doing well were the most reluctant to share.

"The end of apartheid will not signal the end of its economic and social impact," Mr Moelleman stressed.

He said establishing equal economic and social opportunities would be the real challenge facing South Africa.

The German minister however expressed doubt as to whether the African National Congress fully understood the "serious deficiencies of socialist economic models".

"Socialism is bankrupt—and so are its followers," Mr Moelleman said.

While SA [South Africa] was not asking for charity and rewards for progress, economic involvement could be expected and this would be all the more likely the sooner violence ceased.

In closing Mr Moellemann assured Mr de Klerk that he could count on the support of both Germany and Europe in his reform efforts.

Appeals for Codesa Support

LD2902222292 Berlin ADN in German 1311 GMT
28 Feb 92

[Text] Johannesburg (ADN)—German Federal Economics Minister Juergen Moellemann today appealed to the responsible representatives of all elements of society in South Africa to continue the negotiation process for the peaceful transformation of the country. He called on those who are still on the sidelines to take part in this. In a speech to the German-South African Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Johannesburg, he said there is no sensible alternative to a successful outcome to the talks in the framework of the "Convention for a Democratic South Africa" (Codesa). This "late opportunity for reconciliation cannot be permitted to be blocked by strong forces on the sidelines of the political spectrum. South Africa has already lost too much time; it cannot afford to lose even more."

The country is now at a turning point in its history, which "affords it the important opportunity of giving its society a profile of openness and tolerance," Moellemann said. He added: "Lay the foundations for reconciliation, for lasting reconciliation! And ensure that this process will not be ruined!"

Moellemann praised President Frederik de Klerk for introducing the reform process in South Africa and promised him the federal republic's support, while offering to share German experience in developing the social market economy in the new federal states. The process of democratic transformation in South Africa could never have begun if the ANC had not been prepared for reconciliation, "and this in spite of denying it rights for decades." Referring to the ANC, Moellemann gave a strong warning against adhering to socialist economic models since "socialism is bankrupt, and therefore so are its supporters." Once the ANC becomes involved in the government it will have to contribute to "budget discipline, investment returns, and a careful approach to land reform."

Promises School, Vocational Aid

LD0103164192 Berlin ADN in German 1506 GMT
1 Mar 92

[Excerpt] Cape Town (ADN)—German Economics Minister Juergen Moellemann had another meeting on Sunday with South African President Fredrik de Klerk. Moellemann told journalists that he promised De Klerk German help for school and vocational education. A

precondition is a "yes" vote in the forthcoming referendum on the reform policy launched by De Klerk. The German industrialists accompanying Moellemann hold great hopes that the process of dialogue will continue. A continuation of the reforms started is in the joint interests of the peoples of South Africa and Europe, the politician said. He thinks his visit has taken place "at the right time."

The German Government will encourage German firms to step up their commercial activities in South Africa after a positive outcome of the referendum. Moellemann announced that he will report on his talks in Pretoria, Cape Town, and Johannesburg to the meeting of EC economic ministers in Brussels on Monday. He hopes that his counterparts are prepared to support the reform process in South Africa. [passage omitted]

Warns Against 'No' Referendum Vote

MB0103152592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1429 GMT 1 Mar 92

[Text] Cape Town March 1 SAPA—South Africans had to decide whether they belonged to a civilised world, German Minister of Economic Affairs Mr Jurgen Molle-mann said on Sunday afternoon, referring to the March 17 referendum in SA [South Africa].

Addressing a press conference after a four-day visit in which he, as head of a 30-person delegation of German bankers and businessmen, had, among others, met President F W de Klerk and ANC [African National Congress] President Mr Nelson Mandela, he said a "no" vote would represent no trust in South Africa's future.

He said a "no" vote would put strong pressure on the public opinion (in Germany and Europe) not to intensify public cooperation with South Africa.

Mr Molle-mann said he had headed the biggest German delegation of its kind to have visited South Africa.

He had no doubt anymore that "we as Europeans support what we mean".

It was important that Codesa's [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] reform sentiments bear fruit.

He and Mr de Klerk had agreed on the need to meet very soon again.

He had also invited South Africa's minister of trade and industry and economic co-ordination, Mr Derek Keys, and representatives of different interest groups, to visit Germany soon to discuss matters of common interest.

He and his delegation felt South Africa faced a great future.

Mr Mandela had agreed with him that there were no conditions, from the state side, to assure investments in SA.

Mr Mollemann said that, looking at South Africa's potential, there were "very positive prospects" for it to be considered rich.

Further on Visit by Former Zambian President

Notes Foreign Domination of Africa

MB2902070592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2206 GMT 28 Feb 92

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 28 SAPA—Former Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on Friday [28 February] night made a strong plea for African unity, saying only a united continent would be able to withstand outside economic and political pressure. Addressing a meeting of the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy in Johannesburg, the former Zambian leader, who is on a four-day tour here, said small nations across the continent could easily be destabilised, but a united Africa could withstand such pressure.

"They (the world powers) say incorporation into the world economy is good for us. I beg to differ. To base our economic system on the industrialised North is not on.

"The West confers democracy on a government and its people, yet I have never understood the criteria they employ to confer such democracy. Their system must allow for their participation, and even domination, of our economies. It is not in our interests to be incorporated into the world economy, but rather for us to address our inadequacies," said Mr Kaunda.

He said the continent had stagnated because of foreign domination. "Africa still does not control the provision of its own food."

Foreign domination had also psychologically impacted on the continent's people. "The effects are still felt. People go about calling themselves Franco-Africans, Anglo-Africans and such silly appendages."

Mr Kaunda also traced the history of multi-partyism in Zambia leading up to his defeat in general elections in November last year.

He also revealed he would meet Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terreblanche at the weekend.

Supports Referendum 'Yes' Vote

MB0103183092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1717 GMT 1 Mar 92

[By Adrienne Carlisle]

[Text] Johannesburg March 1 SAPA—Former Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on Sunday night expressed his full support for a "yes" vote in the white March

referendum, which is to establish whether there is white support for the reform process.

Mr Kaunda said at a Johannesburg press conference that there would have been no need for a white referendum under normal circumstances but an abnormal situation prevailed in South Africa.

He referred to State President F.W. de Klerk as an honest and sincere man and said that if he had seen fit to call a referendum the best thing to hope for was a "yes" vote.

"There should have been no need for a white referendum at this point in time in a normal situation. But the situation here is very complex.

"I support the referendum. There is no way out but to continue with the peace process."

Dr Kaunda visited South Africa to participate in a conference organised by the Institute for Multi-party Democracy.

During his stay here he met key political figures in South Africa including Mr de Klerk, ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela, Pan Africanist Congress President Clarence Makwetu and Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

He said his findings had given him "some hope".

"My advice to all is that the peace process requires more vigorous support from all leaders. Entrenched positions should be avoided because that will perpetuate the mass killings taking place now."

He said that if the problem of disunity could be overcome, the so-called third force would become irrelevant.

Dr Kaunda returns to Lusaka on Monday.

Emphasizes Regional Economic Unity

MB0103184392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1802 GMT 1 Mar 92

[By Adrienne Carlisle]

[Text] Johannesburg March 1 SAPA—If the peace process continued in South Africa it was unlikely that other African countries would continue to provide military support to the liberation organisations here, former Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said on Sunday.

Speaking at a press conference in Johannesburg, he said African governments would not wish to interfere in the peace process although they would continue to provide financial support to organisations such as the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

Mr Kaunda also reaffirmed his belief in the strength of an economically united southern Africa.

He said the region had enormous human and economic potential.

"If we pull together and form a big economic group from here to Ethiopia we will be on top of the world with a market second to none. It is a fantastic opportunity. We must work together."

In a message of reassurance to Afrikaaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement; AWB] leader Mr Eugene Terreblanche he said there was enough land in South Africa for all.

Mr Terreblanche was scheduled to meet Mr Kaunda during his visit here but the rightwing leader was forced to cancel because of a meeting with Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht about the upcoming white referendum.

"The advice I would have given to Comrade Terreblanche would be that nobody chased you (the whites) from Zambia. Nobody chased you from Zimbabwe and nobody is chasing you from South Africa. What we are doing is calling for an end to apartheid and the establishment of a democracy based on one man-one-vote.

"Abolish apartheid and introduce a government based on rule of all in South Africa."

If this was done South Africa would be invited to rejoin a number of organisations including the Organisation for African Unity (OAU).

Mr Kaunda is scheduled to return to Lusaka on Monday.

ANC 'Pressing' for Use of U.S. Aid Package

MB0203104092 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Mar 92 p 3

[Report by Hugh Robertson: "Rumours of ANC's [African National Congress] Lack of Funds Spread"]

[Text] Washington—There is growing speculation in the United States that the ANC [African National Congress] is facing financial difficulties and is pressing for the use of its share of a \$10 million (R [rand] 28 million) "transition to democracy" aid package approved by Congress last year to pay the salaries of ANC and Inkatha officials.

Most of the money, under the ultimate control of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), is being administered by the US-South Africa Leadership Exchange Programme (USSALEP), whose officials in Washington declined to comment on the speculation.

But a senior USAID official said none of the \$10 million had been disbursed so far and that the agency was awaiting proposals from USSALEP on how the funds should be spent.

Consultations were underway between USSALEP and the recipients—the ANC and Inkatha—but no finality had been reached. "We would have to approve any proposals they come up with," the official said.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus confirmed yesterday that the money had not yet been received, but made no other comment.

According to a widely respected Washington newsletter, Africa Insider, which is edited by a former State Department specialist, Dan Matthews, "a sharp drop in international funds for the ANC's political ambitions could cause problems for USAID's Transition to Democracy in South Africa project."

Quoting reliable sources, the newsletter added: "USSALEP, which is managing most of the \$10 million congressionally mandated funds, has been asked to use some funds for salaries to ANC leader Nelson Mandela and other officials."

There would be an outcry from conservatives in Congress if such a proposal were to be acted on. They have been stridently critical of assistance to the ANC, and when the issue was debated, they expressed concern that U.S. aid might be used to pay ANC officials and members of the South African Communist Party.

Last week the conservative Washington Times questioned whether the ANC might have used USAID funds to employ the services of its new U.S. fundraiser, Walter Fauntroy, who it claimed had already been paid \$230,000 of his \$700,000 fee.

According to the Washington Inquirer, Mr. Fauntroy hopes to raise \$5 million (R14 million) for the ANC as part of an urgent effort to shore up its funds.

Of the \$10 million voted by Congress, some \$4.6 million was allocated to the ANC and about \$2.5 million to Inkatha. USSALEP is to receive a small fee for its services in negotiating the disbursement of the money. A further \$2 million was equally shared between the U.S. Information Service in South Africa and the National Endowment for Democracy.

In Johannesburg, Stan Kahn of USSALEP said the organisation was negotiating with the ANC and Inkatha.

"They are private negotiations at this stage and it would be incumbent on them to disclose details if they wanted to.

"As we are acting as the go-between, and these are sensitive negotiations, any statement should not come from us."

Ciskei Chairman Criticizes ANC Over 'Plot'

MB0203180692 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 2 Mar 92

[Text] The chairman of Ciskei's ruling Council of State, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, has criticized the ANC [African National Congress] leadership for its reluctance to respond to allegations that the ANC Border branch had been plotting against him.

The brigadier said today the ANC's top leadership may not have been aware of plans to destabilize Ciskei, but the fact that they were dragging their feet in responding made him suspicious.

Speaking for the ANC Border Region today, Miss Marion Sparg confirmed the campaign had been launched against Brig Gqozo. She said the ANC Border Region considered him unfit to rule, and wanted him replaced by an interim administration.

In a statement later today, the Ciskeian Government said ANC President Nelson Mandela had contacted Brig Gqozo. The statement said the government if Ciskei was prepared to meet a high-level ANC delegation this Thursday [5 March].

Ciskei Withdraws From Border Peace Committee

*MB0303150192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1430 GMT 3 Mar 92*

[Text] Bisho March 3 SAPA—Ciskei on Tuesday [3 March] afternoon announced its withdrawal from the Border Regional Peace Committee with immediate effect, reports SABC [South African Broadcasting] radio news. The announcement by Ciskei's director-general of justice, Viwe Notshe, follows disclosures earlier this week that the ANC's [African National Congress] Border Region had plotted to destabilise the homeland and the region.

Mr Notshe said the ANC/SACP [South African Communist Party]/COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance had acted in total disregard of the principles of the peace committee. The committee had been converted into a forum for the airing of political views and the gaining of political points, he said.

While Ciskei remained committed to the National Peace Accord, it was also responsible and committed to the safety of its people and the integrity of the state, Mr Notshe said.

IFP Warns ANC's Plans 'Recipe for Violence'

*MB0203174892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1739 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Durban Mar 2 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on Monday [2 March] said the ANC's [African National Congress] alleged plans to oust Ciskei's military ruler, Brig Oupa Gqozo, was a recipe for violence in the Border region.

IFP Central Committee member Musa Myeni said the ANC's reported plans were "indicative of ANC subversion of homeland governments and signals worse things to come. It shows how far we are from peace in this country."

The plot was contrary to the spirit and objective of the peace accord and Codesa's [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] Declaration of Intent.

Mr Myeni questioned why the South African [SA] Government had adopted a "complacent" attitude towards the ANC, adding: "How do you stop suspecting the collusion between the ANC and the SA Government?"

Mandela: ANC Not Part of Free State Violence

*MB0203133192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1155 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Welkom Mar 2 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] had nothing to do with any form of violence and in the commission of the murders that were taking place in the Orange Free State, ANC President Nelson Mandela said at a media briefing in Welkom on Monday [2 March] at the start of his visit to the northern [Orange] Free State region.

The visit kicked off a campaign to visit the 14 regions of the ANC in South Africa to ascertain the state of the organisation and to ensure that the ANC was ready to participate at all levels—national, regional and local—in the peace process.

Mr Mandela said he felt everyone should be involved in the campaign for a peaceful democratic South Africa. This was one of the main reasons for his visit.

He said the ANC was prepared to render any assistance it was asked to give to put an end to violent crimes.

The ANC was also prepared to render assistance of any kind within its capacity to people and organisations affected by the drought.

Mr Mandela said the ANC had been shocked by the widespread murders that had taken place in the [Orange] Free State.

"The killing of any human being is a tragic event, especially when the killing appears to be systematic", he said.

He accused the mass media of presenting these murders as only affecting white farmers, but in the Welkom township of Thabong three businessmen had recently been murdered.

"It affects all population groups so that the focus by the mass media is not a very accurate one", said Mr Mandela.

It was regretted that valuable people like businessmen and farmers were being lost. The ANC expressed sympathy to the next-of-kin of those who had been killed.

Mr Mandela said the ANC had launched the peace process in South Africa. "It is no idle boast that we were the authors of this peace process as far back as 1986," said Mr Mandela, expressing gratitude to Mr F W de Klerk that he had responded to the ANC initiative and taken steps to change the situation in South Africa.

Mr Mandela said that the ANC could not be responsible for any form of violence. The SA [South African] Police

had stated clearly that the deaths of the farmers were not acts of any political organisations but were purely criminal.

Nevertheless, there were some people and the mass media [words indistinct] had been appalled, on a recent visit to the Northern Transvaal, at the destruction and damage caused by the drought.

This had resulted not only in a loss of property, but also in the movement of people from those areas, either into the urban areas or the formation of squatter camps.

This movement of people into the urban areas had placed a serious strain on the infrastructure, as the towns could only take a certain number of people. Grave problems had been created for many town councils with the strain on electricity, water and sewerage resources.

Food prices were rocketing because of the crop failure. This placed a serious strain on a community that had struggled for several years with poverty, disease and the lack of basic facilities.

Mr Mandela said the ANC was prepared to help wherever it could. It would not make promises that it was not able to keep, but was in contact with a number of charitable organisations and was prepared to help them to focus their attention on areas that most needed aid.

Mr Mandela said the ANC did not specify the type of aid it would be able to give. It would exchange views with organisations like agricultural and farmers' unions and charitable organisations to ascertain from them as to the role the ANC should play.

ANC President Mandela on Codessa Negotiations

*MB2902203092 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
25 Feb 92 p 9*

["Exclusive" interview with African National Congress President Nelson Mandela by BEELD constitutional correspondent Tim du Plessis in Soweto; date not given]

[Text] A little over 2 years after Mr. Nelson Mandela's release from prison, genuine negotiations over a new South Africa have finally begun through Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. Constitutional correspondent Tim du Plessis discussed this and other issues with Mr. Mandela in an exclusive interview at his home in Soweto.

[Du Plessis] Was your attack on President de Klerk at Codesa not an overreaction?

[Mandela] It is true that my reaction to his address may have been too harsh, but given the circumstances, I was entitled to my reaction.

Shortly before the first full session of Codesa the government requested that Mr. de Klerk be allowed to speak last, despite a decision that delegates would speak in alphabetical order.

We felt that, even though we do not recognize the government's legitimacy, he was nevertheless the head of state, and entitled to the privilege of being the last speaker.

I had been talking with him the previous evening until 8.30 about the African National Congress' [ANC] objections to the Declaration of Intent. Not once did he mention anything to me about MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation, ANC military wing].

The next day he came out with the most devastating attack possible against the ANC, saying the organization cannot be trusted. In the presence of the cream of South Africa's political leaders, and representatives of international organizations, he was saying that I, and Walter Sisulu, and Oliver Tambo cannot be trusted.

It came as a total surprise to me. I had never expected him to do something like that. We had made many concessions to the government, not only at the two summit meetings we had held, but also in the many discussions we had with the government about Codesa.

It was painful to me to attack him in public, but it was also unavoidable; it was the only thing I could do to save the image of my organization.

But I have forgotten about it. We were together at Davos in Switzerland, and in Paris, and our speeches complemented each other. We did not attack one another. There was no in-fighting.

Despite what happened, I believe that President de Klerk has made a very substantial contribution to the peace process. It must have taken a great deal of courage.

[Du Plessis] What message do you have for young professional people who want to leave the country?

[Mandela] I will advise young people, in particular Afrikaners, not to leave the country, despite their fears over the future. We all want to be involved in the peace process.

It is very important that they become part of the process, because, and I want to say it very carefully, if there is one thing that the peace process needs, then it is the support of the Afrikaner intellectuals.

To leave the country will weaken the position of the peacemakers. To take away the knowledge, expertise, and technology would be a disaster for the country. We cannot afford that.

[Du Plessis] What about white fears regarding the economy under an ANC government?

[Mandela] No political body can be stable if there is no economic stability. And that can only happen when the economy grows and generates prosperity, which in turn generates work opportunities, and creates sufficient prosperity which will make redistribution possible.

It is to be understood that whites, in particular Afrikaners, are worried and concerned about the future. When black people get the franchise, there will be a lowering of standards, but that is a natural development.

There will most certainly be people in the civil service, the Armed Forces, and the police who will wonder about their position in the future. We are in fact not going to say to the present police force, Armed Forces or civil servants: You are fired. No country on earth does that. You have to continue supporting the existing services.

[Du Plessis] Is the ANC losing support because it has committed to negotiations?

[Mandela] It is out of the question that the ANC is losing support because it is striving for a negotiated settlement, and no longer supports a revolutionary take-over of power. There is no political organization inside and outside Parliament that enjoys the type of popularity that the ANC has.

The concept of negotiation was approved by an overwhelming majority at our consultative conference in December 1990, and again at our national conference in July last year.

Look what happened with our People's Parliament at the Parade in Cape town this year. I don't know how many people BEELD said there were, but the South African Broadcasting Corporation said there were 50,000. Even THE CITIZEN said there were 30,000, while THE STAR, and I don't know why, said there were 15,000.

All the media did in fact agree on the day that the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] hardly had 1,000 people in its campaign. The PAC and the Azanian People's Organization [AZAPO] say no to negotiation, and we say yes. The people who turned up at the two processions that day surely indicate the support for negotiations.

I am full of confidence that the ANC has the right to form a government alone, on the grounds that they have majority support. We will naturally ensure that even if we get an absolute majority we will make the government representative of the entire country. We will ensure that all parties with substantial backing, elected on the principle of proportional representation, will be absorbed into the government. There should be no fear that a majority government will lead to the suppression of any racial group. There will be a Human Rights Charter with an independent judiciary to protect the rights of every individual. On this point we agree with Judge Pierre Oliver of the Law Commission who believes that as long as the rights of every individual is entrenched in a Bill of Rights with an independent judiciary, then there is no need for other protective measures.

[Du Plessis] What if the Conservative Party [CP] comes to power?

[Mandela] If the CP [Conservative Party] comes to power we will remain in the country. They will have to throw us into prison. There is no possibility of the

country returning to the days of Verwoerd. Even Dr. Treurnicht will have to bend before the forces of peace in South Africa. I will remain in the country and I will use every possible means of struggle which may be necessary in the light of the situation. Nevertheless, it will be a tragedy. The forces of peace both within and outside the country will place severe pressure on Dr. Treurnicht. He will not survive even if he just tries to maintain the status quo.

I totally reject a Boer state as a solution to the problem. We have rejected the Bantustans and we will reject a Boerestan because it will result in forced removals. The National Party government has moved more than 3 million people. We can never allow a repetition of this.

I am not surprised that everyone has rejected the idea of a block vote for whites in a new referendum. I suggested this in an attempt to allay white fears. These are real fears and it is our duty to address them. In March 1989 when I was still in prison I said in a memorandum to P.W. Botha that the challenge facing the government and the ANC will be to assure whites that the acceptance of the one man one vote principle will not result in a situation where whites will be dominated by blacks.

The ANC has taken note of developments in certain African countries north of South Africa, also of the fact that there were no efforts to drive whites out of these countries after independence. Even Robert Mugabe appointed whites to his cabinet. We need whites in South Africa even more than countries to the north of South Africa. They possess technological knowledge and skills.

Our economy should not only grow. Maximum production and redistribution is not enough. We also have to attract investors. Although capital in the country must be regenerated, foreign investment is absolutely essential. I expect sanctions to be lifted shortly, at least as soon as an interim government is instituted. As far as I am concerned it could happen within three months. By this time financial sanctions, so harmful to South Africa, will be lifted. If we wish to encourage investment then investors must be given the assurance that their property will not be nationalized and that they will have a favorable return on their investment. For this reason we are drawing up an investment code to satisfy investors. We have also investigated the issue of nationalization. Let us make no mistake, it has scared off investors. As long as nationalization hangs over investors like a sword of Damocles then it will be very difficult for us to attract investors. We are busy with discussions on the issue.

De Klerk Condemns Rightwing's 'Last Minute' Veto
MB0203151392 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1100 GMT 2 Mar 92

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] The South African state president, F.W. de Klerk, has condemned the white rightwing call for what

amounts to a last minute veto by the white minority of the political reform process in South Africa.

[Begin de Klerk recording] You turn the clock back to try and reinstate that which could not succeed over a period of 40 years, which was rejected in growing terms internationally and internally, which dismally failed to heed the fear and the aspirations of all South Africans. But any return to that will definitely fail dismally, and will cause [words indistinct]. [end recording]

De Klerk Criticizes CP at Referendum Meeting

*MB0203200392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1942 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Cape Town March 2 SAPA—The country needed a clear sign from white voters that they committed themselves to finishing what they had started, and that they believed they were doing the right thing, President F.W. de Klerk said on Monday [2 March].

"It's the only thing that can work," he said at a referendum roadshow meeting in Malmesbury Town Hall.

"I think we all know we are going to have a yes victory. We must make it a landslide victory."

"If we say no to 26 million other South Africans, (and tell them) you will not get proper rights in the land of your birth, you can't organise in trade unions, get property rights where we have property rights, this cannot be good for SA [South Africa]. I see disaster if this happens."

However whites should not vote yes because they were frightened of the consequences of a CP [Conservative Party] victory.

They should vote yes to give a strong boost to the reform process that began in 1986.

Earlier, speaking to farmers outside Paarl, he said that if the interests of agriculture was one of the tests voters applied in deciding which way to vote, he did not believe they could vote no.

Agriculture's future lay in exports and a growing economy.

This could only be achieved if SA had good relations with the rest of the world.

"If the no vote succeeds, the doors that have opened and are opening will slam tight, tight, shut."

In the Stellenbosch Town Hall he said the CP maintained they believed in negotiation, but they refused to negotiate at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], and to negotiate unless their opponents first conceded that CP policy was right.

There was an element in the CP that said the party should be more realistic, should take part in Codesa and should move away from the map which indicated that

75 percent of the country should be partitioned off for whites, towards a federal system.

However this view, represented by the MP for Overvaal, Mr Koos van der Merwe, and the [Orange] Free State leader of the party Mr Cehill Pienaar, was not CP policy.

"I welcome a more realistic approach," he said. "If you say that you must vote yes in the referendum, you contradict yourself by voting no."

A large victory for the yes vote would bring about a greater degree of realism among voters.

"A yes vote will be good positive medicine for the no-voters."

Speaking at the Aandskemer old age home in Malmesbury, he said the NP [National Party] was not asking for a blank cheque in the referendum. It had put its constitutional plan on the table last year.

"We've filled in the amount. We are just asking you to sign it."

It was the CP, who were hiding behind broad and generalised terminology, who were asking for a blank cheque.

De Beer Warns Against CP-AWB Alliance

*MB0203192492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1911 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Cape Town March 2 SAPA—People should not be taken in by the the Conservative Party-AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] alliance's claim that if they came into power they could easily solve the problems of the economy and escalation of crime, the leader of the Democratic Party, Dr Zach de Beer, said here on Monday night [2 March].

He was sharing a political platform, for the first time, with the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, to campaign for a "yes" vote in the March 17 referendum.

Dr de Beer said the far-right political leaders were demagogues, people who did not care about misleading their audiences as long as they could obtain a short-term advantage.

"The state of crime and of the economy is extremely serious. The only solution for that is peaceful political settlement which would bring stability and investment which would then create employment.

"The rightwing leaders are making promises which they can never keep, they are undertaking to do things which they can never deliver. Be warned."

On March 17 racists will vote no and democrats will vote yes; mean-minded people will vote no and generous people will vote yes; panick-stricken people will vote no and confident people will vote yes; cowards will vote no and people of courage would vote yes.

"Selfish, self-centred people will vote no, but South Africans who love our country will vote yes."

He said he was speaking as a past, present and, in all probability, future political opponent of President de Klerk.

"I tell you that he has already earned for himself an honoured place in our history precisely because he led us away from a past that was slowly but surely killing us and he began to take us into a future where there is real hope.

"Whatever you think of the government's management of other matters, I say that on this matter what has been done is wise and right and constructive...and I say, 'for South Africa's sake, vote yes.'"

CP's Treurnicht Opens Campaign for 'No' Vote

MB0303052792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2022 GMT 2 Mar 92

[Text] Worcester March 2 SAPA—The March 17 referendum afforded South Africa's people the opportunity to say no to State President Mr F.W. de Klerk's sellout policy, the leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr Andries Treurnicht, said on Monday [2 March].

He addressed more than 1,000 people at the launch of the CP's "no" campaign in the Worcester Town Hall.

Dr Treurnicht, who received several standing ovations, said a message had to be brought home that whites demanded their right to govern themselves.

Mr de Klerk intended to create a mixed interim government.

He had seldom experienced the deep concern with which people were viewing the referendum—it almost had a religious overtone.

Prayer meetings were being held countrywide.

Referring to an incident in which he had walked out of his NGK's [Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk; Dutch Reformed Church] service on Sunday, he said the minister in question had used a Bible verse (Josiah 24) to portray a picture that a yes-vote would mean "yes for God".

He had given the impression that a no-vote would mean "no for God".

On allegations of a looming split in the CP, he said the party had, after an open debate, decided to campaign for a no-vote, "and to win".

Pres [President] de Klerk was busy negotiating himself out of political power.

Turning to the question of who would start a "blood-bath" in South Africa, he said it would probably come from one of the NP's [National Party's] allies.

If it was the ANC [African National Congress], "then I say it is already busy with this".

Dr Treurnicht asked on which side a "small little newspaper like 'RAPPORT'" or the newspapers of the Nasionale Pers would place themselves in such a scenario.

The CP stood for the freedom also of Zulu, Xhosa, Venda and others, and then, "inexorably also for us".

The party further stood for a commonwealth of nations.

If people wanted to talk about a bloodbath "we will obviously maintain law and order".

The CP would not allow any private armies in South Africa.

He said both South Africa's ambassador to the United States, Mr Harry Schwarz, and Mr de Klerk himself had indicated they would be prepared to serve under ANC President Mr Nelson Mandela.

He added that he had told the British ambassador recently, when asked what the position would be if the yes-vote won, that "the white nation would still be there".

Weekly Publishes Expose on Inkatha, SADF Links

MB2802164192 Johannesburg NEW NATION
in English 27 Feb-5 Mar 92 pp 1,3

[Unattributed report under the rubric "NEW NATION Exclusive": "The Force Behind Inkatha"]

[Text] A NEW NATION investigation over the past few weeks has uncovered what could be the nerve centre of the "Third Force" responsible for orchestrating the violence in the western Transvaal.

And SA [South African] Defence Force (SADF) reservists and soldiers, implicated in the supply of weapons to Inkatha members, have been traced to the Hartbeesfontein Commando near Klerksdorp. The reservists are also members of Inkatha.

One of the members of the unit recruited by the SADF operatives "Joe Zondi", claimed that he was given paramilitary training by the reservists.

These operatives were also Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) members, he said.

Zondi added that the SADF instructors, Abel Motsoagai, Diedericks Mere and Mogeje Mojake were all army reservists. Another SADF operative known to him only as Swart, who according to Zondi, supplied the youth with arms and ammunition, was also stationed at the Hartbeesfontein Commando.

Colonel John Rolt of the SADF's public relations division confirmed that the four were the army's "part-time volunteers attached to the Hartebeesfontein Commando".

Zondi said the training took place at a camp in a bushveld near Tigane township, north of Klerksdorp, where most members of the gang live.

Rolt stressed that if the four reservists were involved in any act of violence "it would definitely not have been on official instructions from the SA Defence Force".

"Zondi", who lived in an area known to be an IFP stronghold in Tigane, claimed that he was forcefully recruited to join the IFP by a youth called Ngosi Khoza.

Zondi was threatened with death if he refused to join. He was told that he had to join because he lived in an Inkatha area. Zondi said he was registered and issued with an IFP membership card soon after.

There were, according to Zondi, 19 youths, among them three girls, when their paramilitary training started.

According to Zondi, the training took place on Wednesdays only and lasted about two months.

He said instructions were given in the use of AK-47 rifles, 9mm pistols and hand grenades.

Zondi says these were supplied by Swart, who delivered the arms in steel trunks.

The arms and the ammunition were stored in a yard owned by a James Moroane, known to residents in the area as Duli. "Zondi" said he and other youths spent most of their time on Moroane's property.

Other youths included Leslie Magele, Rhee Seokolo, Mogeje Mojake, Tisetso Matlau, Jomo and Ouma Motsoafai, Kaizer Molo and Kid Mogapi, he added.

"Zondi" said his first operation against "comrades" [African National Congress supporters] was in December last year when Khoza became involved in an argument with Philip Libete, who is the son of local civic association leader, Simon Libete.

He said the comrades started throwing stones following the argument. One of the youth in the IFP group threw a hand grenade at the "comrades". Six people were injured in the incident.

That same evening, while the IFP was having a meeting in the local community hall, police came and arrested Mojake for the grenade attack, according to "Zondi".

"But he (Mojake) came back only a few hours later and met us in the shack," said "Zondi", adding that Mojake boasted that the case would be quashed.

Mojake has since been charged but not convicted.

Another attack which "Zondi" claimed he knew of, was when the house of a civic leader, Eva Mei, was destroyed by a petrol bomb and a limpet mine.

He said a colleague of his had an argument with Eva's daughter and rushed to the shack to manufacture a petrol bomb. In the evening, a group of five IFP youngsters moved to Mei's house and attacked it.

"Zondi" also alleged that part of the arms that Swart brought were commercial explosives. They were commonly used in underground blasting by mines. He did not know where Swart got them from.

However, the suburb where Swart reportedly lives, is near Vaal Reefs mine and most residents from the suburb are miners.

"Zondi", who is currently in hiding, made the following additional allegations:

- When there were ANC rallies, members of the gang would patrol the surrounding area with police in armoured vehicles and vans. This claim was backed up by several ANC, SACP [South African Communist Party] and civic association leaders in the area.

- Motsoagai keeps a two-way radio with which he communicates with the police and the SADF. "Zondi" recalled an instance when Motsoagai, after having been warned over the two-way radio that a police raid was imminent, ordered the gang to remove the arms from the shack and hide them.

- Several white policemen have attended meetings in which issues pertaining to strategies to "deal" with "comrades" were discussed.

- Tigane mayor and local IFP chairperson Joshua Mojake, attended most of the youth group's meetings.

The IFP confirmed that several of the people mentioned by "Zondi" were their members, but denied that they had ever been involved in any acts of violence.

South African, Namibian Press Review for 3 Mar
MB0303121692

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Foreign Leaders' Support for De Klerk Impressive—
"Whatever one thinks of interference by outside countries in our affairs, one must surely be impressed by the backing State President De Klerk is receiving from foreign leaders," declares the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 2 March. The paper refers to the support of British Prime Minister John Major, FRG Economics Minister Juergen Moellman, and also the U.S. State Department's support "in a veiled plea for a Yes vote, saying that the U.S. firmly and fully supports the negotiating track through the Convention for a Democratic South Africa undertaken

by President De Klerk, Mr Nelson Mandela and others'. President De Klerk has "established himself as a world figure and statesman, which is why the world endorses him as a person, a leader and a reformist. It is this aspect that should influence your thoughts on whether to vote Yes or No."

THE STAR

Ciskei Coup Discord About 'Forms of Campaigning'— "The overblown saga of the ANC [African National Congress] 'plot' to oust Brigadier Oupa Gqozo's military regime in Ciskei looks set to blow over," begins a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 3 March. "This is as it should be, because sensationalised treatment of the issue has distorted the real situation." The ANC's Ciskei branch "has decided to mount a legal campaign to prove its contention that the coup-leader-turned- homeland-supremo does not enjoy the support of the Ciskei population." THE STAR believes one is entitled to question the wisdom of mounting such a campaign "during tense times and in such a volatile area, but the ANC's right peacefully to mobilise support for itself is not in doubt." Therefore, the government's quick condemnation of the ANC's "breach of the spirit of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] is disingenuous. Taking part in Codesa does not imply a moratorium on peaceful political activity." "Having said that, ANC leaders would do well to discourage branches from activities which have the potential to ignite violence, irrespective of whether violence is an express intention. The Ciskei brouhaha is all about the appropriateness, or otherwise, of particular forms of campaigning."

SOWETAN

Killing White Teachers Will Not Solve Black Education Problems—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 3

March in a page 6 editorial says the death of white teacher in Katlehong, Schalk Dippenaar, "after he was attacked by a group of men and set alight at the Kathorus College of Education, is a tragic loss to his family and the Katlehong community." "The perpetrators of the deed and their sympathisers are now no further in achieving their aims. On the contrary, they have made it more difficult to resolve the problems of black education. Few white teachers with the necessary skills and expertise will now venture into the townships for fear of their lives." The solution to the black education crisis in the country requires "creativity and the co-operation of all people. Wanton savagery, as the Dippenaar incident illustrates, will achieve nothing."

THE NAMIBIAN

SWAPO Opposition Electioneering 'Nasty'—Editor Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 6 of Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 28 February that "it seems as though electioneering has started in earnest among certain opposition parties, and various propaganda mouthpieces are frantically engaged in nasty little campaigns with their well-practiced security police-like tactics. Probably the only ones who take them seriously are those who want to do so, but for the rest of the country they are really only of nuisance value." Lister further notes that no-one in the country will benefit from a chaotic situation. If the opposition parties "succeed in their efforts to bring about complete disillusionment in the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] Government, then they should not fool themselves that they will be the beneficiaries. They seem to forget that the people of this country had several years experience of their government—which the people of this country will never forget. So if people seek an alternative to SWAPO, they will not look to the opposition for salvation."

Angola**Portuguese Defense Minister Assesses Visit**

LD0203192292 Lisbon RDP Internacional in Portuguese 1010 GMT 29 Feb 92

[Text] At the end of an official five-day visit to Angola, Portuguese Defense Minister Fernando Nogueira announced the granting of a further 288 scholarships and the eventual provision of lines of credit for the supply of equipment and consumer goods to the Angolan Armed Forces.

The minister stated that the increase of Portuguese military assistance to Angola will be defined in a framework program likely to be adopted next May with the agreement of the Angolan Government and of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola—UNITA.

Making an appraisal of his visit to Angola, Fernando Nogueira stated:

[Begin Nogueira recording] The goals of this visit to Angola were defined at the outset and were basically three: First, an on-site evaluation of the progress of the peace process in which Portugal plays a prominent role, both as an observer in the joint political and military commission and the joint commission for the new Angolan Armed Forces, and as a provider of assistance in the creation of the new Angolan Armed Forces. The second goal was to some extent to encourage the scores of Portuguese soldiers at present in Angola to boost their morale in the important tasks they are carrying out. Third, to talk to the Angolan authorities and to the two sides signatory to the Bicesse Agreement about the future prospects of Portugal's technical military cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola.

I have seen expressions of unequivocal appreciation for the role played by Portugal in the attainment of the peace accords. As defense minister I have also heard praise for—and I myself verified it on the spot—the outstanding role being played by the Portuguese military. Those who are far away will find it hard to believe how much has been achieved in such a short period of time and under comparatively adverse circumstances.

The first batch of officers of the new Angolan Armed Forces have already been commissioned. In addition, since last November the Portuguese military, in liaison with their Angolan counterparts, have drawn up plans for all the areas indispensable for the functioning of the armed forces. I had the opportunity to attend a briefing and saw for myself all the documents in question. They show that our soldiers are carrying out their mission with great determination and technical competence, a fact appreciated at all levels, from the Government to the UNITA officials more directly involved in the process.

I can also add that both the Angolan political authorities, that is to say the president of the Republic and the

government, and the aforementioned UNITA officials, have shown great interest in the continuation of Portugal's technical military cooperation after the elections. I brought with me specific proposals on drawing up a framework program for the Angolan Armed Forces along the same lines as those we have already signed with the other Portuguese-speaking African countries. They were well received in principle, but they are complex proposals. Therefore I am leaving them to be considered both by the Angolan Government and by UNITA, and we believe that in May we shall have an answer from both, although we already have been told by both parties that in principle they wish to continue receiving Portugal's military cooperation after the elections. [end recording]

Zambian Defense, Interior Ministers Visit

MB0203201692 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Feb 92

[Text] Angola and Zambia will, starting tomorrow, examine the work carried out along the common border. Accordingly, Zambian Defense Minister Benjamin Mwila has been in Luanda since this afternoon.

[Begin Mwila recording in English fading into Portuguese translation] We believe that although we are a new government in the context of party politics, we shall continue to carry out the work left by the previous government. [end recording]

The Zambian minister arrived in Luanda today within the framework of the regular meetings of the Joint Defense and Security Committee controlling the Zambian-Angolan border.

Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale had this to say:

[Begin Pedale recording] We shall review the work carried out by the joint committee and try to resolve any problems that we may have. Apart from this committee, we have border subcommittees. In other words, our border provinces also hold meetings every three or six months to discuss issues connected with the movement of peoples and goods between our two countries. [end recording]

Zambian Interior Minister Newsteadimba is also in Angola. He said he is in Angola to discuss the issue of refugees. He said there are more than 70,000 Angolan refugees in Zambia.

[Begin Newsteadimba recording in English fading into Portuguese translation] I know the exact number of Angolan refugees in Zambia, but I cannot say the exact date when the repatriation process will begin. There are 24,000 refugees in (Maebe) and 53,000 in Western Zambia. [end recording]

The Zambian minister said the refugee have satisfactory living conditions but they all want to return home.

*** Opposition Leader Comments on Electoral Process**

92AF0388A Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese
1 Feb 92 p 19

[Report on interview with Filomeno Vieira Lopes, leader of the Front for Democracy party, by Jorge Heitor; place, date not given]

[Text] Rather than defining the electoral programs of the various political organizations—or setting a definite date for the elections—what is important at this time is to provide the conditions for the genuine practice of democracy in Angola. This is what the leader of one of the groups opposing the trend toward bipolarization is telling us.

A rising figure in Angolan politics—the 37-year-old economist Filomeno Vieira Lopes—told PUBLICO that the month of February will be of crucial importance for deciding whether the elections in his country will or will not be held before the end of September.

In explaining some points that remained unclear at the conclusion of the multiparty conference held last month in Luanda between the government and 26 political organizations, Vieira Lopes, secretary general of the Front for Democracy (FpD), said that the important thing is not to set a date—be it 19 September or 26 September—but rather to establish the conditions to enable free elections to be held.

The time is excessively short, and if the conditions for genuine political freedom do not exist, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] (which yesterday began talks concerning the legislative “package”) will continue to dominate Angolan politics, and the other organizations will have no real opportunity. This comment was made by the FpD secretary general in Lisbon, where he is currently meeting with a number of Portuguese politicians and taking part in seminars.

Vieira Lopes—who was one of the leading figures at the “multiparty” conference in January—went on to say that in order for the Angolan elections actually to take place within the next eight months, it is essential to complete the billeting of the troops of the two belligerent parties; form a genuine national army; extend the national administration to the entire territory; put an end to intimidation; and halt the dismissal of those who join opposition parties.

In expressing his opinion that the next five weeks will be crucial for deciding Angola's future, he explained that only if significant progress is made during February (at the meetings between the government and UNITA, at a new multiparty conference, and in a session of Parliament) will the conditions exist for a genuine registration

of voters, without which it will be pointless to think of holding legislative and presidential elections before the end of September.

The MPLA is attempting to preserve its control over the central apparatus of the government, and UNITA does not want to lose its hold on those areas in which it has traditionally been active, with the result that the two parties are providing very little opportunity to the other political organizations to express themselves freely and be able to operate in all parts of the nation, said Vieira Lopes, whose group—together with the Democratic Renewal Party (PRD)—is among the foremost so-called “emergent forces.”

Pessimistic Position

“The important thing is that the elections be fair and free (not whether they are held one month in advance or two months later), but the big parties—UNITA and MPLA—do not want a genuine transition to democracy with equal opportunity for everyone,” Vieira Lopes commented. He said he doubted that equitable elections can be held in Angola before the end of September.

One of the reasons for his pessimism is the fact that not even a genuine Law on Political Parties yet exists that is acceptable to all sides, and that the only legal party to date is the MPLA. These difficulties, however, can be overcome if substantial and genuine progress is achieved in February, both at new meetings among political organizations and at a special session of the Assembly of the People charged with implementing a large part of what was discussed during the month of January.

Vieira Lopes acknowledges that in connection with the presidential elections—even more than the legislative elections—there is a tendency toward bipolarization, expressed in the contest between the candidacies of Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Malheiro Savimbi. He admits, however, that PRD leader Joaquim Pinto de Andrade or other opposition figures could also enter the contest, particularly if—during the coming months—democratization becomes an actual fact rather than just a semifictitious process.

He asserted that the FpD “is profoundly humanist” and advocated a “democracy that is broadly participatory, because the government must be under the control of the citizenry.”

Mozambique

Government, Renamo Delegations Meet Mediators

MB0303114792 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Mar 92

[Text] Armando Guebuza, head of the Mozambique Government delegation to the Rome peace talks, told our correspondent this morning that the government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] delegations

have been holding separate meetings with the Italian mediators in order to set up a timetable on the upcoming discussions. Guebuza said that a further meeting between the government delegation and the Italian mediators is scheduled to take place at the St. Egidio congregation today.

Renamo Commentary Outlines Democratization Process

*MB2902173992 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo
in Portuguese 1500 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Commentary: "The Concept of Democratization in Mozambique"]

[Text] The Mozambican democratization process must be carefully negotiated in Rome, that is, all political and military issues should be urgently agreed so that the general cease-fire accord can then be signed. Protocol No. 3 contains the principles of the Electoral Law and it will be signed soon. It will be followed by discussions concerning the existing constitution, which will be the subject of Protocol No. 4.

Concerning the constitution, the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, will ask the government to suspend certain articles in its constitution. This will be done to guarantee the political activities of all parties, including Renamo.

As long as the articles which negate and endanger the whole Mozambican democratization process remain in force, the government will apply severe measures, including the detention and gagging of party leaders and members, including Renamo's. To that end, the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, and its government must accept that the future Parliament should review the constitution as a priority measure. This must not be the whim of one party. Instead, it must be agreed on by all opposition parties so that the constitution can be (?experienced). The present constitution is antidemocratic.

We must also discuss certain principles which will guide the processes of political work and democratization, so that those articles that will be suspended can be replaced.

In other words, those principles will be used as guarantees for the democratization of Mozambique from the moment the cease-fire is signed and until elections are held.

Those issues will be, however, both necessary and indispensable because they are the same ones that prompted the Mozambican civil war. If Frelimo accepts democracy in Mozambique, then it must also accept the abovementioned principles. There is no other option.

The war being waged in Mozambique has claimed many lives for the sake of democracy, freedom, justice, and a guarantee of all human rights for the people. In other words, people have died and are still dying because they want a policy which will meet their needs, rather than a Frelimo-imposed Marxist policy. Frelimo, as the only party, dictates its Marxist laws and that is not in the Mozambican people's interest.

We ask: Why is it that these issues, which have prompted war in Mozambique, cannot be discussed and resolved at the negotiating table in Rome? It does not make sense to maintain a military dictatorship in Maputo while many are dying. President Dhlakama knows that there are people who want a cease-fire before all problems are resolved. Those people only allege, however, that people are dying. It is not a viable solution for the Mozambican people that a cease-fire accord should be signed before all problems are dealt with. On the contrary, that is an insult to the people, who have struggled against, and resisted, the totalitarian Frelimo regime for 15 years. Through their struggle, the people have managed to force the Maputo regime to accept multipartyism [word indistinct] forced it to the negotiating table in Rome, where all problems which have caused the war must be resolved. There must be political accords that will serve as guarantee to the Mozambican people that Frelimo will never again do what it has done, and continues to do, to the people. Only after all these issues have been resolved will it be possible to discuss and work on a cease-fire accord, because by then all problems will have been dealt with.

Once the cease-fire has been signed, we want to organize the people so we can begin the electoral campaign. The people (?want) a democratically elected government. It must be a strong government that will protect and respect all the people's rights, and not a corrupt government.

Ghana

PNDC Announces New Secretaries, Appointments

*AB0103181092 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 1 Mar 92*

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has announced changes in the portfolios of some secretaries of state. Colonel E.M. Osei-Owusu, secretary for health, moves to the Ministry of Interior, while Commodore Steve Obimpeh, secretary for agriculture, now becomes secretary for health.

An official statement issued today said Nana Akuoko-Sarpong has been appointed secretary for chieftancy affairs, while Mr. John Bawa, northern regional secretary, assumes the portfolio of secretary for trade. Mr. Ibrahim Adam, deputy secretary for agriculture in charge of crops, is to act as secretary for agriculture, while Colonel, retired, Thomas Ibrahim, has been appointed the new northern regional secretary. Mr. E.G. Tanoh, will continue to act as secretary for justice, while Mr. Huudu Yahaya assumes full-time responsibility of the CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution].

The following appointments and changes have also been announced: Mr. Kobina Okyere, district secretary for Abura-Kwamankese in the Central Region, has been appointed deputy secretary for the Central Region. He will continue to exercise administrative responsibility for Assin-Fosu District until the appointment of a substantive secretary.

Meanwhile, Mr. J.E. Ekuban has been appointed deputy secretary for the Ministry of Mobilization and Social Welfare. The announcement said Miss Sarah Kuntu Attah, outgoing district secretary for Mfantseman, has been reassigned the Aseebu-Abura-Kwamankese District.

New Electoral Commission Members

*AB0203130592 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Excerpt] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has appointed Mr. Justice J. Ofori-Boateng, an appeal court judge, as executive chairman of the Interim National Electoral Commission. The Electoral Commission, which is independent and not subject to the direction or the control of any person or authority, will be responsible for the conduct and supervision of the scheduled referendum on the draft constitution as well as the presidential and parliamentary elections. It also has responsibility for the review of the boundaries of national or district electoral areas for public elections and referenda, in addition to the proper storage and use of election materials. The commission is empowered to make, by legislative instrument, regulations for the conduct and supervision of public elections and referenda as well as voting by proxy.

The Interim National Electoral Commission Law, PNDC Law 271, provides for an executive chairman and two deputies responsible for operations, and finance and administration, respectively. In addition, the law provides for eight other members, at least one of whom shall be a woman. It will appoint its own secretary and all salaries, allowances, and pensions payable to, or in respect of persons serving the commission shall be charged to the consolidated fund. The full composition of the Interim Electoral Commission is as follows:

Dr. K. Afari-Gyan, senior lecturer, University of Ghana, deputy executive chairman in charge of operations; Nana Oduro Nimapaw, Asumegyahene [chieftaincy title], deputy executive chairman in charge of finance. [passage omitted]

Liberia

Interim President Sawyer Leaves for Libya 29 Feb

*AB0303113492 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] A four-man interim government delegation headed by the interim president, Dr. Amos Sawyer, has left for Tripoli, Libya, to hold talks with the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi. The delegation left the country on Saturday, [29 February] upon the invitation of the Libyan Government. Libya, according to an Information Ministry release, extended the invitation because of that country's desire to join the search for peace in Liberia, within the framework of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace plan.

In accepting the invitation, Dr. Sawyer noted that although global political events at this time may go against the timing of such a visit, the interim government should never close the door to any discussion which could enhance the prospects for lasting peace in this country. The visit to Libya by Dr. Sawyer is the first by a Liberian leader in decades.

Official on Repatriation, Resettlement Difficulties

*AB0103182192 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 25 Feb 92*

[Text] The repatriation of Liberian refugees from other West African countries has been an on-off affair since the main warring factions agreed to a cease-fire. The UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] repatriation program has been suspended because of continuing insecurity. But the Liberian Council of Churches has been trying to do its bit to help those who want to return. Still, the scale of the problem is immense. The total number of refugees is estimated at well over 600,000, and not all of them live in countries bordering Liberia. Hamilton Green of the Liberian Council of Churches is on the last leg of a tour which has taken him to Gambia, Guinea, and Ivory Coast. He is currently in

Ghana to assess the situation there. From Accra, Ajoa Yeboah-Afari telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Mr. Green told me that he would recommend through the Liberian Council of Churches suspension of the repatriation of his countrymen until peace returns to the whole of Liberia. Mr. Green said he told the refugees in the countries he visited that they were better off where they were. He explained to them that Monrovia was safe, but as people were returning to the city each day from other parts of the country, this could lead to overcrowding.

Citing UN figures, Mr. Green pointed out that in December, Monrovia had a population of about 900,000, and this is nearly three times its prewar population. Mr. Green has been touring Liberian refugee camps in various parts of West Africa to plan for their eventual return. There are at present, 750,000 Liberian refugees, with the highest number, 400,000 in Conakry-Guinea. The Ivory Coast shares the second largest, with 229,000 refugees, followed by Sierra Leone with 1,800 [number as heard]. Repatriation will be an expensive venture. Mr. Green pointed out that it costs \$40 to repatriate a Liberian from neighboring Sierra Leone.

Mr. Green also accused Mr. Charles Taylor of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia of being a stumbling block for peace in the whole of the country. He said the churches would continue to pray that God will soften Mr. Taylor's heart, thus ensuring a speedy return to peace. [end recording]

Mali

Rebels, Government Delegation Hold Secret Meeting

LD2802235592 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 27 Feb 92

[Text] A Radio France International exclusive: All the groups of the Touareg rebellion in Mali were in France recently and held a secret meeting. A delegation of the Malian authorities was also in France. The two sides met with the mediators, Edgard Pisani and Ahmed Baba Miske. Muriel Pomponne reports:

[Pomponne] Yes, it is the first visit to France by a Touareg delegation of this level, including the head of the coordinating bureau of the [Touareg] movements and their main leaders—nine people in all. Only the FPLA, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Azawad, which is presently organizing its congress, was not represented, but the delegation was authorized to speak on its behalf.

The delegates thus had a series of talks with the two French mediators, Edgard Pisani and Baba Miske. The talks dealt with fundamental problems, in other words the question of federalism or decentralization, and the problem of demilitarization. The aim of these talks was not to find a miracle solution right away, but rather to

consider various courses which could be discussed during the actual negotiations.

An official Malian delegation also came to France last weekend for talks with the two mediators. Mali also sent a high ranking delegation of five people, including Lieutenant Colonel Souleymane Sidibe, the permanent secretary of the Transitional Committee for the Salvation of the People [CTSP], and Ousmane Diallo, the new delegate general for the north. These talks are taking place at a time when the negotiations are marking time. The establishment of a commission of inquiry and the exchange of prisoners decided on in Algiers on 24 January have not taken place as planned. The holding of the legislative elections throughout the territory on Sunday when Bamako had undertaken to suspend them in the northern regions has resulted in a crisis of confidence. This initiative is thus aimed above all at restoring confidence on the basis of a very clear foundation in order to break the deadlock in the situation and permit the resumption of negotiations in Algiers.

'Partial Results' of Legislative Elections

AB2402211292 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television
du Mali Radio in French 0700 GMT 24 Feb 92

[Text] The first round of the legislative elections that took place yesterday saw 12,700 additional voters registered in Bamako and over 100 additional polling centers throughout the country. All in all, 4,770,070 people voted at 4,125 polling centers and for 22 political parties. The elections were monitored by foreign observers, two French and one German legislators.

Here are the partial results of the legislative elections in some localities of the country.

At Goundam, Alliance for Democracy in Mali, ADEMA: 227 votes; Sudanese Union-African Democratic Rally, US-RDA: 43 votes; Union of Democratic Forces, UFD: 20 votes.

At Menaka, Malian Union for Democracy and Development, UMADD: 4,250 votes; ADEMA: 1,369 votes; Sudanese Progressive Party, PSP: 101 votes.

In Kati ward, ADEMA: 1,640 votes, Rally for Democracy and Progress, RDP: 834 votes; Party for Democracy and Progress, PDP: 609 votes.

Koulikoro, ADEMA: 7,560 votes; US-RDA: 3,144 votes; Union for Democracy and Development, UDD: 4,637 votes.

In Kati District, ADEMA: 3,070 votes; RDP: 915 votes; PDP: 884 votes.

In Djoia, ADEMA: 7,560 votes; UDD: 4,637 votes; US-RDA: 3,144 votes.

In Bamako Ward IV, ADEMA: 8,513 votes; US-RDA: 3,596 votes; National Committee for Democratic Initiative, CNID: 2,918 votes.

In Mopti, US-RDA: 630 votes; ADEMA: 580 votes; PDP: 360 votes.

In Kita, ADEMA: 1,122 votes; UFD: 735 votes; US-RDA: 608 votes.

At Bafoulabe, ADEMA: 3,400 votes; PSP: 1,978 votes; CNID: 1,433 votes.

At Banamba, ADEMA: 735 votes; PSP: 625 votes; RDP: 427 votes.

At Kayes ward, ADEMA 947 votes; RDP: 561; US-RDA 278 votes.

At Kadiolo, ADEMA: 4,139 votes; US-RDA: 2,750 votes; PMD [expansion unknown]: 2,451 votes.

At Macina, ADEMA: 8,312 votes; RDP: 6,121 votes; UFD: 921 votes.

At (Djema), ADEMA: 1,171 votes; CNID: 1,153 votes; UDD: 80 votes.

At Bougouni, ADEMA: 971 votes; US-RDA: 898 votes; RDP: 823 votes.

At Kidal, CNID: 773 votes; ADEMA: 572 votes; RDP: five votes.

In Gao, US-RDA: 848 votes; ADEMA: 824 votes; CNID: 63 votes.

Timbuktu: ADEMA: 547 votes; UFD: 112 votes; US-RDA: 95 votes.

At (Ansonte), ADEMA: 376 votes; US-RDA: 114 votes; RDP: 111 votes.

At Kenieba, ADEMA: 3,750 votes; US-RDA: 1,888 votes; RDP: 648 votes.

In Segou ward, CNID: 2,908 votes; US-RDA: 1,973 votes; RDP: 879 votes.

In Badiangara, US-RDA: 1,164 votes; ADEMA: 517 votes; CNID: 357 votes.

At San, UFDP [expansion unknown]: 3,173 votes; US-RDA: 1,236 votes; ADEMA: 957 votes.

At Baroueli, ADEMA, 441 votes; PSP: 337 votes; US-RDA 287 votes.

At Djenne, ADEMA: 1,067 votes; US-RDA: 459 votes; PSP: 148 votes.

At (Bonza), ADEMA: 2,926 votes; US-RDA: 2,366 votes; PSP: 380 votes.

At Tienenkou, PSP: 1,078 votes; US-RDA: 809 votes; RDPI: 788 votes.

At Kolokani, ADEMA: 1,006 votes; US-RDA: 642 votes; CNID: 418 votes.

At (Tenienkour), US-RDA: 966 votes; ADEMA: 552 votes; RDP: 417 votes.

In Kayes District, ADEMA: 947 votes; RDP: 561 votes; US-RDA: 278 votes.

At Kangaba, PDP: 1,080 votes; ADEMA: 620 votes; UDD: 289 votes.

At Guende, US-RDA 1,359 votes; ADEMA: 1,230 votes; RDP: 734 votes.

In Bamako Ward III: ADEMA: 2,700 votes; CNID: 2,290; US-RDA: 1,651 votes.

At (Yonlo), ADEMA: 1,249 votes; US-RDA: 488 votes; and CNID: 157 votes.

Niger

Further on Military Unrest, General Labor Strike

Tripartite Meeting Suggested

AB0203181092 Paris AFP in French 1130 GMT
2 Mar 92

[Text] Niamey, 2 Mar (AFP)—Niger's Coordination Committee for Democratic Struggles (CCLD, which includes trade unions, political parties and associations) today suggested a tripartite meeting between representatives of "democratic forces," authorities of the transition, and the Armed Forces—including mutineers—to discuss, depending on some "conditions," lifting the general strike order.

This strike, initiated by the CCLD, was largely observed in Niamey today.

In an interview with AFP, Ibrahim Mayiki, who is in charge of international relations at the Federation of Labor Union of Niger (USTN), the CCLD's mainspring, explained that at the end of a three-hour working session this morning, the CCLD gave two "conditions" under which the general strike order could be lifted.

"First the origin of the coup should be determined, responsibilities—both civilian and Army—established, and those responsible punished," he said.

"Then, the mutineers should give up all their political demands. We agree that the government should examine the material aspects of their demands with them, but we require that they renounce demands concerning the dismissal of high-ranking officers and the release and rehabilitation of Captain Maliki Bourahima" (jailed two years ago for ordering the summary execution of Tuaregs), he added.

Mr. Mayiki pointed out that these "conditions" were aimed at preserving the "achievements of the democratization process."

Unions Asked To Reconsider Stance*AB0203203392 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1908 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] In view of the prevailing situation, the democratic forces, trade unions, political parties, and associations were in session this morning at the Labor Exchange after being summoned to a meeting by the Federation of Labor Unions of Niger. Yesterday, in a communiqué broadcast on the radio, the Federation called for a strike on 2 March. Following the assurances given yesterday by the chief of the general staff of the Army, and the troops based in Niamey, the government, through Interior Minister Mohamed Moussa, asked the national trade union federation to reconsider its position. As I speak to you now, an information meeting is currently underway at the Ministry of Interior between representatives of the democratic forces, the secretary of state for defense, the chief of general staff of the Armed Forces of Niger [words indistinct] since the beginning of this crisis, the [words indistinct] authorities of the transition. The situation has (?improved) throughout the entire national territory.

Strike Enters Second Day*AB0303104592 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT
3 Mar 92*

[Text] Niamey, March 3 (AFP)—A general strike affecting all sectors of business and the administration gripped the Niger capital on Tuesday for the second day running in protest at military threats to the country's fragile democracy. Roads in the capital were virtually empty of traffic and reports from up-country said the strike was being followed in the provinces as well.

The strike was called by trade unions and political parties grouped in a Committee for Coordinating the Democratic Struggle to protest at an Army mutiny last Friday [28 February]. Troops took over the national radio station to press for payment of wages which are two months in arrears.

The committee, the authorities and the military continued talks at the Labour Exchange here to resolve the crisis.

The committee has said it would call off the strike provided the mutineers were punished and the government refused to heed other demands they have made.

The soldiers are seeking the sacking of some senior officers, including deputy chief of staff Major Abou Oumarou. They also want the reinstatement of Captain Maliki Bourahima, jailed two years ago for ordering the summary execution of several dozen Tuareg dissidents.

Prime Minister Amadou Cheiffou, whose transitional government was formed in November, has pledged to meet the pay demand.

Tuareg Rebel Leader Explains Views, Activities*AB2902175092 Paris AFP in French 1746 GMT
27 Feb 92*

[Text] Niamey, 27 Feb (AFP)— Mr. Rissa Boula is the commander in chief of the Air and Azawaad Liberation Front (FLAA, Tuareg rebellion), the Niger private weekly, LE REPUBLICAIN, revealed today in an interview with the rebel leader and a report on rebel activities. Up to now, no FLAA leader had accepted to shed his anonymity.

According to the author of the report, published by the official NIGER PRESS AGENCY, the interview took place in the Tenere desert (north of Niger), in the middle of the Tuareg zone, with no date given.

In the interview, Mr. Boula stated that the Tuareg rebels are "neither separatists nor seekers of independence." "We simply want a federalist system within which every nationality would have its administrative entity," he explained. He underlined the fact that Niger "experienced 92 years of exploitation and oppression: 60 years under colonial rule and 32 years of regimes that (for the Tuareg people) did not bring much change." "We hold France historically responsible for this situation. She has to assume her responsibility as she balkanized Africa," he added.

Mr. Boula also denounced the fact that "the Tuareg people" did not "benefit from the economic incentives from uranium and coal," minerals that are produced in the mainly Tuareg-inhabited region.

Concerning appeals for dialogue initiated by Prime Minister Amadou Cheiffou of the transitional government, the FLAA commander in chief recalled that during the national conference (29 July to 3 November 1991), the Tuaregs explained their problems but, according to him, they were not given much attention.

"For us, the end of the conference marked the end of the search for a peaceful solution," he said, adding that he was determined to continue guerrilla warfare "even if there is only Tuareg freedom fighter left."

Mr. Boula explained that on two occasions he had sent messages to the government, and did not exclude the possibility of engaging in a "real process of dialogue."

Since the intensification of the rebellion in October, 18 persons (including 11 guerrillas) were killed and 25 injured during attacks launched by Tuareg guerrillas or in clashes between them and the security forces. Eighteen people, mostly soldiers or government workers, were kidnapped.

The rebellion's core is estimated between 400 and 1,000 men, according to sources operating from the Air Mountains (northern Niger). The Tuareg community in Niger is estimated at about 700,000 people, or 10 percent of the country's population.

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